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McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1891.

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OUT ON A QUEER HUNT.

AN EXPEDITION AFTER BIG GAME IN THE BAD LANDS.

Interesting Account of Dr. Wortman's Recent Discoveries in the West Unexplored Fossil Beds of the West.

In order to get a clear understanding of fossils and fossil deposits, it will be necessary to observe some of the phenomena that are transpiring at the present time. Lake Michigan, in the northern part of the United States, has probably been in existence since the close of the glacial period. Just how this basin was formed we do not yet clearly understand, but from the moment it began to fill with water the rivers and streams which furnish the water supply brought down sediment from the surrounding hills and deposited it in a layer over its bottom. This process has been going on from that day to the present time. The accumulation has been necessarily extremely slow, probably only a small portion of an inch in thickness for each year's deposit. It is more than probable that the accumulation at the present moment aggregates several hundred feet in thickness if not more. If this mass of sediment could be thoroughly explored it would be found to contain the bones of all the animals that have inhabited its shores or the adjoining regions through which its rivers flow. One can easily understand how the carcass of an animal dying on the bank or margin of the lake, or brought down by its tributaries, would float around in the main body of the lake until the flesh and soft part would decompose and the bones sink quietly to the bottom, to be covered by the ever increasing sediment.

A bone is made up of a certain amount of the salts of lime and animal material. This can be easily demonstrated by first soaking a bone in weak acid when the lime salts are dissolved, leaving the animal parts remaining. The bone still preserves its form, but is flexible, and in this condition would readily decay and disappear. If on the other hand, we subject the bone to the action of fire the animal parts are destroyed and the lime is left. In this instance the bone still preserves its original form, but will not decay and disappear. Now, when the bone is buried in mud the animal parts of the bone disappear and in their place the mineral in solution in the water, which crystallizes in the cavities occupied by the animal material. This process is of necessity exceedingly slow. When completed the bone is petrified and practically indestructible. In this manner bones and shells have been preserved for thousands and perhaps millions of years, and their existence in ancient sediments is the proof of their having formed at one time parts of living animals.

Along the base of the Rocky mountains there are the remains of many lakes whose existence stretches over a long period of the earth's history. In fact, we have almost a continuous series of lakes from the time of the elevation of the Rocky mountain chain until the present time. These sediments are sometimes as much as 2,000 or 3,000 feet in vertical depth, and if we are to measure the rate of accumulation by the rate at which sediments are accumulating in modern lakes, they will represent in the aggregate many thousand years of time. The ancient Big Horn lake was in existence during the early part of the eocene period, and if sediment is not less than 2,500 feet in vertical depth, to give you some idea of the time required for the accumulation of this mass, I will compare it with the deposits of the Mississippi river. We will say that in round numbers the area of the lake is 3,000 square miles. Now, if the Mississippi river discharges annually into the gulf a sedimentary mass equal to a prism having a base of one square mile and a thickness of 26 feet. If this were spread out over the bottom of the ancient Big Horn lake it would make a layer less than one inch in thickness. At this rate it would require the vast resources of the Mississippi system more than 30,000 years to produce the sediment on the Big Horn basin. It is highly probable that the accumulation was much slower than this, for the reason that the water discharging into the ancient lake was only a small portion of what the Mississippi discharges into the gulf.

While the ancient Big Horn lake represents the lower eocene period, smaller fresh water deposits represent the middle and later divisions of the same period. In a like manner certain other deposits of Nebraska, Dakota and Kansas, together with those of the John Day basin in Oregon, will represent the miocene or middle tertiary period. The pliocene deposits are found in many localities and are later in age than those of the miocene. Especial interest centers in the remains of these animals from the eocene sediments for the reason that they represent the early beginning of the mammalian life. This horizon has produced many such forms, and a knowledge of the structure of these animals has added greatly to our information respecting this interesting problem.

An expedition was outfitted at Red Lodge, Mont., about the middle of last June. A wagon and team, riding horses for two men and provisions for three months completed the outfit, and the expedition set out for its main camp 135 miles south of Red Lodge. The territory to be explored covers an area of about 75 by 150 miles. This is the main basin of the Big Horn, which in its terrible barrenness and fantastic topography, is named by the Indians "Bad Land." Throughout the basin are scattered many buttes, from whose sides the erosions of countless centuries of frost and flood have worn

away the sediment of the ancient lake and exposed the bones of animals entombed there. No water whatever exists in this area. It was consequently necessary to pitch the main camp near Gray Bull river and to convey water from there to the interior by packhorse.

One of my first discoveries was an almost complete skeleton of the largest animal of the eocene period—an animal distantly related to the elephant, and known to scientists as the coryphodon. The massive petrified jaw of this interesting animal protruded from the soft marly clay of a butte forty or fifty miles from the river. I have brought back the complete jaw, the vertebrae and the fore legs. This animal was about the size of the modern rhinoceros.

My usual programme was to start out in the morning from camp leading my horse by the bridge and closely inspecting the ground for small pieces of petrified bones, which could not be observed by a person on horseback. Much of the most valuable material resulting from this expedition is of this character, many almost complete skeletons being discovered in fragments so small that they would not have been noticed except by the eye of a paleontologist. In this way the American museum finds itself the possessor of skeletons of several lemurs, the animal from which the monkey tribe is derived. Parts of skeletons of horses of the five-toed eocene variety were also brought back. A number of species of carnivorous mammals were found; also several new and important genera, one of which is probably the long sought ancestor of the living hyena. The finding of this last named specimen marked a red letter day in our calendar.

One morning while walking along leading my horse and closely scrutinizing the ground I arrived at a sandstone point which had resisted the erosive forces of the wind and water. On this point I found the tip of a jaw and a few petrified teeth. The jaw interested me. I looked at the teeth and was more interested. No one but a paleontologist will ever understand exactly how interesting those teeth were. It had been maybe 100,000 years, and may be a good deal longer since those teeth had manifested anything, but they were just as perfect in form and and probably better preserved than on the fatal day when the animal I was hunting them lost his life in the ancient Big Horn ocean lake. There was nearly a handful of these teeth, but beside the teeth and the tip of the jaw no other parts of the skeleton were visible.

I suspected that other parts of the bones of this interesting animal were scattered about somewhere in the neighborhood. Possibly a careful search of the loose sediment washed from the sandstone formation, in which the teeth and jaw had remained fast, would discover other portions of the skeleton. I determined to go no further until I had either gathered together enough of the skeleton to give a fair idea of the animal to which it had belonged or to prove that all but the teeth and jaw had been broken up into fragment too infinitesimal to be pieced together. A glance at the jaw and teeth satisfied me that there was an interesting and valuable specimen. My first thought was that I had found the ancestor of the cat, the line of which species, so far as now known, stops a long way short of the eocene period. Should my surmise be correct the discovery of other bones of the skeleton would amply repay me for all the time and trouble required in thoroughly searching for them. I accordingly scoured up all the dirt for many square yards around the place where the teeth had been found, placed it in sacks and carried it on pack horses twenty miles to the Gray Bull river. The work occupied myself and assistants for nearly a week. Removing my individual camp to the riverside, I rigged up a washing apparatus similar to that used in gold placer mining and set to work washing the soil from among the pieces of stone and other substances contained in the mass. We were rewarded by finding the entire set of teeth, a large part of the skull, the jaw bones, several vertebrae, the bones of one fore leg, and fragments of other bones, which, cemented together, nearly complete the skeleton of the trunk. In forming an idea as to the species of animal to which this skeleton belonged I was guided principally by the teeth and the shape of the skull. Both indicated very plainly either the cat or hyena line. The skull was relatively large and broad across the front like that of a cat. The teeth were powerful, plainly those of an animal which subsisted upon the flesh of other animals, and was able to crush their bones to get at the marrow. I am inclined now to think that from the strength of the teeth and of the jaw that the animal belongs to the hyena rather than to the cat family. The skeleton has the anatomy of the scavenger rather than of the animal that subsists on living prey.

Among other important specimens discovered were the bones of the feet of primitive carnivorous animals, which to a greater extent perhaps than any other part of the anatomy assists in determining the kind of beast to which the skeleton belongs. Nearly complete skeletons of many primitive rodents of a great many different types were found. These specimens indicate that the rats, squirrels, chipmunks and so forth, a couple of hundred thousand years ago, more or less, were about the size of those of the present time. Good fortune seemed with us from the start. We found the skeleton of an animal which we found to be the best dog-like animal that has not existed in modern times—belonging to the carnivora and nearly as large as the American black bear. This animal had enormous front teeth like a beaver. Why life became such a burden to him that he decided not to perpetuate his species has not been determined. One of our last finds was perhaps one of the most significant dis-

coveries that has been made since the science of paleontology was established. No ancestor of existing mammalian species is better known to science from the fossil remains discovered in different parts of the world than is the forefather of the monkey or ape tribe, known as the lemur. In just one part of the globe the lemur still exists—in the island of Madagascar, which being isolated from the mainland since a very remote period, possesses to this day the same type of animal life which characterized it in the earliest history of the world. With this exception the lemur is an extinct species, the monkeys alone surviving as its representative. The lemur is smaller than any but the smallest monkey, and is of a much inferior type to the larger monkeys and apes. Until within a few years the connecting link between the lemur and the more ancient species of animal from any one of which he may have descended, has been as much of a mystery to scientists as the long sought animal which is supposed to have bridged the chasm between the anthropoid ape and man. Before leaving the Big Horn basin, driven out by the early snows of autumn, we discovered portions of a skeleton which undoubtedly belonged to the ancestor of the lemur. This animal was even smaller than a squirrel, but his anatomy is of such significance that he has been given a name which no doubt has received the hearty approval of Darwin himself. Though far from complete the skeleton has created extraordinary interest among scientists and was the subject of world-wide discussion. The name given him is *Acanthopomphus Homonotus*, or "the ape formed, little man." This specimen, together with the other results of our expedition, will, after they have been properly packed together and mounted, be free to the inspection of any one who may find time to visit the American Museum of Natural History in New York. J. L. WORTMAN.

AS GOOD AS THE CZAR.

So The Czar Had an American Unconsciously Banished from Russia.

While Minister of Russia, ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin had an American visitor, a New Yorker, with all the sangfroid of the average American. The New Yorker desired to be presented to the czar, but, as no civilians are accorded that distinguished privilege all that Minister Curtin could do was to offer his compatriot a chance to see his august majesty pass a certain point on his morning ride.

The New Yorker was promptly on hand, waiting by the side of the minister's next morning, and the king's sleigh, with all pomp and ceremony came gliding by. The czar inclined his head slightly as he noticed the United States minister, who promptly doffed his hat as all persons are required to do in Russia as the czar passes. The New Yorker remained rigidly covered.

"Why did you not remove your hat?" I asked.

"Well, I am as good as the czar, and I never take off my hat to any one in token of their superiority," replied the American.

"You'll bear of this before you are much older," I said.

Next day I received a very polite personal note from Prince Gortschakoff asking me to call at my earliest convenience, continued Mr. Curtin. When I called the prince said: "Mr. Curtin, you were on the street yesterday when the czar passed, and it was noticed that Mr. ———, who was with you, did not remove his hat. An unintentional mistake on the part of Mr. ———, I suppose?" I answered: "I might, I suppose, tell you a diplomatic lie and say that it was a mistake, but I will not. Mr. ——— kept his hat on from choice." The Prince knew as well as I did why my friend did not remove his hat.

The day following my New York friend rushed into my office with an official letter written to him in French and asked me to read it for him. I looked it over and said: "Well, you have permission to leave this empire at once and you had better go."

That very afternoon a sleigh pulled up in front of the quarters of Mr. ——— and two gentlemen, without saying a word, handed all traps into the sleigh and taking Mr. ——— of New York, American citizen, etc., in custody, saw him across the frontier and out of Russia.

A Realism.

"At last we are alone!"
It was the man who spoke.
The woman trembled and lifted her eyes to his face.
They were beautiful eyes, but they were tremulous eyes—eyes which look out from a heart which is irresolute, fearful.
The echoes brought back in their invisible arms the sound, and let it ripple out again until it struck the walls once more and fell into the vast void of silence.
Great ropes of convulsions hung down from the ceiling and across the corner of the room dead flies swung lightly in the hammocks the spiders had fastened there.
The dust rose in heavy clouds from the shock of the heavy footfall and sank again, overcome by its own inertia.
Even the air was resting.
The spirit of resolution seemed to pervade the place.
The woman looked furtively around upon her dim surroundings and shivered.
The man laughed harshly.
"Alone, I said," he growled.
"Yes," she murmured.
Great ropes of convulsions in through the great windows in front, thick with dust.
"Where are we?" she whispered, and shivered as the bat dashed into her hair.
"Listen," he replied hoarsely; "we are in a store which does not advertise!"
Detroit Free Press.

WHO DISCOVERED TEA?

LEGEND ASCRIBES ITS FIRST USE TO SHEN NUNG.

Spoken of in Chinese Annals as far Back as 2,000 B. C.—The Staple of Chinese Commerce from Various Standpoints.

By whom and when the use of tea for drinking purposes was discovered is lost in antiquity. The famous herb is spoken of in the Chinese annals as far as 2,000 B. C., at which time it was cultivated and classified almost as completely as to-day.

One ancient legend says that its virtues were learned by accident by a Chinese monarch, King Shen Nung, "The Divine husbandman," who flourished forty centuries ago, and who, in boiling water over fire made from tea branches on which the leaves still hung, allowed some of the latter to fall into the pot. During the reign of King Shen Nung (2737 to 2598 B. C.) he not only discovered the virtues of plants, but also fashioned timber into plows and taught the people the art of husbandry and instituted the practice of holding markets for the exchange of commodities.

Tea was highly esteemed in nearly every ancient Asiatic city near the sea, and was used as a royal gift from the Chinese monarchs and great merchants to the potentates of the East. To the Rajahs of Kandy, the Sultans of Ceylon, the Shoguns and Daimos of Japan carefully selected samples of the leaves, packed in precious boxes, were sent with great regularity. Some must have been presents worthy of a crown. One of them is thus recorded: "It weighed forty catties (about fifty pounds) and each leaf was perfect in color, size and age. The leaves were divided into parcels of five maces each (a little over half an ounce), and each parcel was wrapped in pure silver foil. This was wrapped in turn in thin white paper and put into a little bag of bright colored silk. A hundred bags were placed into a porcelain jar, whose lid was securely fastened and sealed, and each jar was protected by a box of camphor wood, trimmed with silver hinges and ornaments."

In the list of Princes to whom these presents were made are many whose identity would be otherwise lost to history. From the old writing many curious facts are thus obtained. Among other things it would seem that Corea today more dead than alive, was at one time the formidable power, military and naval; that the Japanese at long intervals changed from peaceable neighbors into marauders and freebooters worthy of Sir Walter Raleigh, Frobenius and Drake; that Manipur, Assam, Burma and Tong Kwin at various epochs were strong-ligament communities in the far East; that Cambodia and Cochin-China were populous, rich and warlike civilizations, where now the tiger prowls and the serpent glides; that the island of Ceylon was the scene of brilliant and brave dynasties, which followed one another like the waves on the shore, and at times the Tartar nomads who live to the north, northeast and west of Asia, were gathered into great armies and nations by unknown names and names of unknown fame, the names of Zambezi, Khams, etc.

The presents of tea from the Flowery Kingdom to kingly neighbors are humble monuments to the crash of dynasties and empires. Before the time of Confucius it had supplanted every other fluid for assuaging thirst. Its sanitary excellence was appreciated by Shen Kung, a celebrated scholar and philosopher, who said: "Tea is better than wine, for it leads not to intoxication; neither does it cause a man to foolish things and repent thereof in his sober moments. It is better than water for it doth not carry disease, neither doth it act as a poison as doth water when the wells contain foul or rotten matter."

That its use was universal is borne out by one of the maxims of Confucius, the wisest man of China, when he said: "Be good and courteous to all, even to the stranger from other lands. If he say unto thee that he thirsteth give

unto him a cup of warm tea without money and without price."

At the time of Buddha China was enjoying a large foreign commerce in tea. It was carried by her junks to Japan, Cores, Tong-Kwin, Anam, Cochin, Burma, Siam, India, Ceylon, Persia and Arabia. According to one record it was sent to a great far river country west of Arabia, from which it was separated by a long and very torrid sea, which must have been Egypt. It was carried by caravans to Manchuria, Mongolia, Kuldja, Tartary, Thibet, Persia and Northern India.

This commerce flourished during centuries and culminated in the dynasties of Hung Tung and Tung Chi about 1600 A. D.

From this time there was a slow but steadily decline to the reign of the present sovereign, Kwang-Hsu. In the past twenty years the decline has been something terrible, the trade today being scarcely one quarter of what it was in 1870. The outlook is not promising to the tea planter and patriot in any respect. In every district the industry is on the verge of bankruptcy. The demand from abroad yearly diminishes, the people themselves are taking to other beverages, while the taxation necessary to government, which in former years of prosperity was a mere trifle, now threatens utter extinction of the trade.

There are many interesting facts to be gleaned from the old books in relation to the tea trade. There is no doubt, for example, that China was far more liberal in her commercial policy when ruled by her own people than she was when ruled by the Manchu conquest in A. D. 1644. Before that time are many allusions to trades and merchants from various countries and to the exportation of goods of all sorts. I find references to iron works and porcelain from Japan, weapons and pottery from Corea, cloths and other woven issues from India, Chinese territories and ivory and tortoise shell from Ceylon and Arabia. The transactions were upon a large scale and required a navy of junks and cargo boats. In several instances are references which can only be explained by the theory that the mercantile classes of the East had established some system of marine insurance.

After the Manchu conquest there is a very great change. Foreign trade seems to drop out of existence, as it were, and foreign traders to lose all status. This condition of affairs continues for nearly two centuries. In reading between the lines of the tea trade the most striking fact is the profound change wrought in Chinese life by the influence of Europe, and especially the European steamer in the present century. It is a peaceful revolution. In the early part of the eighteenth century the great cities were in the interior of China and only a few communities on the seaboard, and these of no political importance. Today everything is just the opposite. Canton, Kowloon, Hongkong, Suatou, Amoy, Takou, Shanghai and the Yangtze river cities are drawing to themselves the trade and wealth of the empire, and the old inland cities are visibly falling into ruin.

Pekin, the present, and Nanking, the ancient, capital are scarcely half as large as they were a hundred years ago. They display all the symptoms of decay and death. In the seaports the population is composed chiefly of "Young China," energetic, enterprising and commercial, and offers a marked contrast to the conservative and literary communities of the interior. From the former will come the rulers and the policies of the next century. Already its power is so great as to be a stumbling block to the mandarins and a menace to the Imperial Government.

There is a movement in regular army circles for the restoration of the old army "field hat," which was superseded by the helmet, of which many officials have complained. The old style hat was picturesque, comfortable and serviceable, while the helmet is top-heavy and does not give proper ventilation.

Dr. Miller's Nervine for Nervous Prostration.
Dr. Miller's New Heart Cure at Druggists.

The Sham and the Real.

Every good thing has its imitators, every genuine article its counterfeiters. The Ammonia and Alum Baking Powders sold over the counters are no more like Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, than the paste is like the real diamond, or a counterfeit is like one of the old master's genuine paintings.

When greedy and merciless manufacturers claim their adulterated and harmful baking powders are as good as Dr. Price's, they know they are not telling the truth. These people know they are destroying the stomachs and the complexion of the consumers, and there are many grocers recommending such powders over their counters—knowing same to be injurious and worthless—simply to make a large profit.

Dr. Price, a conscientious physician, has spent a lifetime in perfecting and popularizing his Cream Baking Powder, the only Pure Cream Tartar Powder now to be obtained.

Multitudes of imitators all over the land have sprung up, not to imitate the purity of Price's Cream Baking Powder, but to see how cheap they could make their counterfeits and hoodwink the public.

Some use Ammonia and others Alum, but all these shams cry in chorus, "Buy this, its just as good as Dr. Price's and much cheaper."

Price's Cream Baking Powder is the standard for purity and perfection the world over, and is beyond comparison. Dr. Price stands for Pure Food and a foe to all shams.